

HOME AND ABROAD.

A LABOR CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Mexican Customs Rules—Great Storm in Nova Scotia—German Socialists Sentenced.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Alleged Swindling by a Prominent Lawyer.

New York, November 26th.—Lawyer Henry D. Garrett, who was arrested some days ago, was arraigned in the Police Court today, charged by Mrs. Rosaline Chappert with the embezzlement of \$12,000 entrusted to him by her, with which to effect a settlement with claimants against the McCardle estate in California. Mr. Garrett came into prominence last spring, when he was being prosecuted for the claims of wrecked passengers of the Cunard steamer Oregon, which was sunk off this port one day last spring. He is a member of the bar in high standing. He was married in July to the daughter of a prominent politician, and went on his wedding trip to Japan, via San Francisco. Before his marriage, Mr. Garrett boarded with Mrs. Chappert in West Twenty-fourth street. The complainant alleges that Mr. Garrett was engaged to marry her daughter Eugenia, and through that mother she led to trust him with the care of her business. He is alleged to have represented to McCardle that the claims of heirs could be purchased for \$5,000 each, and that he was to go to California on business he would settle the claims while away. Mrs. R. Chappert alleges that she has since been told by Mrs. Pennington, one of the heirs, that the claims were purchased by Garrett for \$75 each.

To this complaint Mr. Garrett replied, charging an attempt at blackmail, and denying that he had received \$12,000, or that he was ever engaged to the daughter. The latter, in Court to-day, swore that she saw her mother pay \$12,000 to Mr. Garrett, and that he told her mother the money was to pay the McCardle heirs. Mrs. Chappert corroborated her daughter's testimony, and added that she gave the lawyer \$500 besides, for the expenses of the trip. Mrs. Pennington testified that she received \$75 from Garrett, and not \$5,000.

Reed's Rogueries.

Boston, November 26th.—It has been discovered that Reed, late Treasurer of the South Boston Horse Railroad Company, who is now under arrest for embezzlement, also added forgery to his crime, the signatures of President Hersey to certain certificates being pronounced by the grand jury to be forgeries. Hitherto it had been believed that most of the stock overissued by Reed was issued during the late President Crosby's administration, and that the same was made possible by Mr. Crosby's habit of signing certificates in blank. It is now stated, however, that a large proportion of the certificates are forgeries, and that the same were made possible by Mr. Crosby's habit of signing certificates in blank. It is now stated, however, that a large proportion of the certificates are forgeries, and that the same were made possible by Mr. Crosby's habit of signing certificates in blank.

Concerning Mining Patents.

WASHINGTON, November 26th.—Secretary Lamar has written a letter to Commissioner Sparks, of the Interior, and also to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he will reverse the practice of the Bureau in issuing patents for mining claims. It has been the practice of the department in granting patents covering lode mining claims that interested parties should be given the opportunity to be heard in person, or by counsel, before the patent was issued. The Secretary of the Interior has decided to reverse this practice, and to issue patents for mining claims without a hearing, unless the applicant can show that he is unable to appear in person, or by counsel, before the patent is issued.

The Political Nemesis.

WASHINGTON, November 26th.—It is learned here that Thobee, the Labor candidate who opposed Speaker Carlisle in the Covington district of Kentucky, is preparing for a vigorous campaign in the coming Congress, and that he and those managing his contest are working in view to future political contingencies. It is not believed that he will be able to carry the district, but he is expected to make a strong showing.

Employees Discharged.

WASHINGTON, November 26th.—Secretary Whitney has issued an order for the discharge of all the employees in the civil establishments of the Washington navy-yard, with the exception of a foreman and clerk for each department. The order has been turned over to the Ordnance Department.

Trade Notes.

New York, November 26th.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's Record* show rather less activity in the movement of general merchandise, although at Chicago there has been an increasing volume of sales, particularly of dry goods and clothing. A noteworthy degree at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Burlington. The aggregate sales in staple lines has been curtailed, of course, by the closing of the year. The restricted trading has been more conspicuous at Eastern centers, owing to a decline in the number of mail orders received, and to the notable absence of interior merchants.

Labor Riots at Salem.

SALEM (Mass.), November 26th.—There was considerable rioting by striking tanners in this city yesterday. They used and beat unmercifully a number of non-union men, and wrecked the street cars. One of their number was severely wounded by a pistol shot fired by one of their victims. A large body of police was required to quell the disturbance.

Counterfeiters and Madmen.

HOLTON (Kan.), November 26th.—Two men, named A. Hungerford and Charles Bickie, were arrested yesterday on a charge of making counterfeit money. In their house were also found counterfeit and 163 counterfeit half dollars were found in the bed where one of the men was lying ill.

Rhode Clements, the man who murdered Samuel Gordon in the western part of the county on Tuesday night, was today adjudged insane. It is reported that two more men have gone crazy in that neighborhood, the result of a religious excitement prevailing there.

The Passenger Agents.

CHICAGO, November 26th.—At today's session of the San Francisco Passenger Association the proposed new agreement was discussed at length. The result was the appointment of a committee consisting of Messrs. Stubbs, Hurlbut, McCall, White and Daniels to confer with the absent representatives of the other lines, with a view of obtaining a vote upon the propositions submitted. It was decided that the agreement of October 28th, adopted at the

San Francisco meeting, should be continued in force until December 6th, pending the consideration of the proposed agreement. The meeting will be in session again to-morrow.

The McQuade Trial.

New York, November 26th.—A special dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., to the *Post* says: Ex-Alderman McQuade, now living in exile and North-western, of his connection with the Broadway Railway steal, has decided to go to New York and testify against McQuade at the latter's second trial on Monday. Lawyer Newcomb, of counsel for defendant, believes the coming trial will firmly establish his client's innocence. McQuade himself is light-hearted and cheerful in his cell in Toronto prison, and seems to have no doubt of his acquittal.

Cotton Ship Burned.

GALVESTON, November 26th.—The British bark Drummond, 385 tons, Captain Thompson, for Liverpool, while lying in the outer roads awaiting the balance of her cargo, was discovered to be on fire this morning. In a few minutes the vessel was wrapped in sheet of flame, including 1,700 bales of cotton. Tugs grappled her and towed her to Bolivar Beach, where she now lies in fifteen feet of water. The vessel will prove a total loss. Part of her cargo can be saved in a damaged condition.

Railway Signal Service System.

OMAHA, November 26th.—The Union Pacific railroad has completed arrangements for the use of a new system of railway signal service similar to that in use by the Federal Government. There are to be 32 stations. Nine will be first class, equipped with full sets of observing instruments. There will be nine second-class stations. Two observations will be made each day, at 4 A. M. and 4 P. M., and reported to headquarters at Omaha. The system also provides for the recording of weather reports. These reports will aid materially in the safe shipment of live stock and perishable goods. The Chicago and North Western and Central Pacific have been invited to co-operate with the Union Pacific, so as to make a through railway service between San Francisco and Chicago.

Boston's Labor Candidate.

BOSTON, November 26th.—A mass Convention of Knights of Labor and Trades Union men tonight nominated George E. McNeil for Mayor.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Important Economic Reform in the Matter of Customs.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 26th.—An important economic reform was formally proclaimed to-day. A movement has been going on for some time for putting an end to the system of taxation which the States collected duties on national and foreign merchandise in transit through their respective territories—a system which has been pronounced by the grand jury to be more harmful to the development of the internal commerce of the country than any other plan that could have been devised.

The new system of taxation, which was submitted to the States for their approval, is a radical one, and it is expected that Congress will fix one uniform tax at 10 per cent of the value of the goods, and that the same will be collected by the States, and the proceeds will be distributed to the States in proportion to the amount of goods passing through their territory. The new system is expected to result in a large increase in the revenue of the States, and to result in a large increase in the revenue of the Federal Government.

A Bark and Crew Lost.

PANAMA, November 26th.—The loss of the bark Santa Rosa, which was on a voyage from Coquimbo for England has been confirmed by advices received at Valparaiso. The Captain, his wife and crew were all lost.

Independence Celebration.

PANAMA, November 26th.—Great preparations are being made here for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the independence of the Isthmus. The festivities will extend over four days—from the 27th to the 30th of November, inclusive.

Fierce Gale on the Coast.

HALIFAX, November 26th.—Last night's gale, which was the severest experienced in a long time, in Halifax the velocity of the wind was 30 miles an hour, and on Prince Edward Island it was 40 miles an hour. The gale was accompanied by a heavy rain, thunder and lightning. Numerous vessels were totally wrecked or seriously damaged. Scores of persons were killed, and so far there is no account of any loss of life.

To the Antipodes.

OTTAWA (Ont.), November 26th.—It is stated here, though the statement lacks confirmation, that the Government has decided to grant a mail subsidy for a steamship line between British Columbia and Japan, the West Indies and Australia.

German Reichstag.

BERLIN, November 26th.—In the Reichstag today the Reichstag President and Secretaries of the last Reichstag were re-elected. The debate on the first reading of the budget was fixed for the 30th inst.

Socialists Sentenced.

BERLIN, November 26th.—A Leipzig Court has sentenced the Socialists, Kiesel and Boblin to two years, Kiesel Kiesel to two and a half years, and Schumann to four years imprisonment at hard labor, for forming a riot on September 28th. The severity of the sentences has caused general surprise, as the prisoners were only taking part in a demonstration when arrested.

German-American Steamship Line.

BERLIN, November 26th.—It is announced that the German and English steamship companies have made an agreement respecting the carrying of emigrants. The agreement provides that the German companies will be under the control of the chief agent, residing at Hamburg, and the companies will establish fixed discount rates. Under this agreement, the German Lloyd's Hamburg, American Company and the Union have raised their rates to 110 and 90 marks respectively. The English lines charging 85 marks.

The Lancashire Cup.

LONDON, November 26th.—At Manchester to-day the race for the Lancashire cup, for three years, was won by five lengths by J. Hope's four-year-old Lady Lottian, Brisco's three-year-old St. George second, and Lord Hartington's six-year-old gelding Cornuta third. Twelve started.

NO MORE WAR-PAINT.

An Apache Tribe That Wants to Become Civilized.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), November 26th.—One of the principal proofs that the Government is making progress in removing the hostile Apaches from New Mexico to Florida is now shown by the action of the remaining tribes of what were at one time hostile Indians, but who are not only ready but anxious to settle down and till the soil as white men do. Some time ago a number of the Jicarilla Indians, having left their reservation, and taken up their quarters near the Pueblo of San Ldefonso, General Grierson, when he heard of this move, sent for the chiefs and

inquired their motive for making the change. He was informed that these Indians desired to surrender their tribal relations and to live up land in severity, and they even refused Government rations that were offered to them. They also placed a number of their children at the Ramona school, and have evidently made up their minds to become civilized. General Miles, before he started for Washington, promised these Indians that he would present their case to the Department of the Interior and endeavor to get them permission to settle on these lands.

IRON-CLAD.

The Pledge Required of all "Progressive" Democrats.

New York, November 26th.—Henry George's Progressive Democratic party is requiring every person who joins the party in Boston and New Haven to make the following pledge. The same formula will be used in all cities where the party effects an organization. "Every person admitted as a member of this organization shall be introduced to the President and requested to raise his right hand, repeating this: 'I (giving name) have read, or have read and heard, and do approve of the declaration of principles upon which the Progressive Democratic party, a political organization, has been founded. I pledge my word of honor that while a member of the party in any Assembly District, or in any part of the United States, to abide by the decision of the majority; that I will do faithful work on any committee to which I may be appointed; that I promise, if possible, on election day to devote at least four hours to the duty of manning the polls; that I will use all legitimate means to procure votes for our candidates; that I will report to the Committee on Organization any evidence of treachery that may appear in our ranks; that my personal conduct will be such as to add dignity to the political party which I this night join; that I will attend all meetings of this organization, prevent sickness and other causes of absence which I may be appointed; that I pledge myself to do, in the belief that by the successful establishment of the principles represented by our party will come the elevation of the people, and the downfall of the corrupt political parties who, between them, now rule this country.'"

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Violet Cameron sailed Thursday on the Britannic but says that she may return again.

The German *Gazette* warns that Government against loaning any more money to Russia.

The will of Margaretta S. Lewis, of Philadelphia, bequeaths over \$300,000 to religious and philanthropic purposes.

A man named George Hazlett and a Chicago woman propose entering the Niagara rapids next Sunday in an attempt to cross.

The new steam cruiser Atlanta, while on a six days' cruise in Long Island Sound, broke down six times. She is regarded as a failure.

There is a report at Albuquerque that two Deputy Sheriffs, who were on a voyage, one John Johnson, a murderer, whom they were pursuing.

An old lady in Jamestown, N. Y., named Carnshaw, tried to kill herself by exploding a bomb in her room. She was injured.

An agitation has been started for the purpose of securing the nomination of Prince Emanuel Vogrides, nephew of Aleko Bana, to the Board of Directors of the United States Bank.

Not long since it was reported that a woman, her five children and two young lady visitors had been burned alive in one night during the absence of the husband and father. The charge is now made that a neighbor named Concubine murdered the family and then set fire to the place. He has been arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

On Thanksgiving Day the Louisvilles beat the Californians at Central Park—score 2 to 0.

On Thursday night Richard Harris stabbed and severely wounded one George L. Smith, a gardener.

M. Eugene Spuller, a prominent citizen of Fresno, was killed on the East on Thursday. He was one of the representatives of Fresno at the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue.

E. Fletcher, a lodger at the Central Hotel, died of cholera on Thursday morning. He died soon after. Fletcher was 25 years of age and a native of Austria-Hungary.

The Supreme Court has refused to admit Cleo and Costello, the convicted prize fighters, to bail pending the hearing of their appeal. This disposes of their case, as their sentences will be served out before the appeal can be heard.

The ladies of the Y. W. C. A., by the donation of \$100 by Mrs. Leland Stanford, and groceries, provisions, etc., from many others, were enabled to distribute food Thanksgiving dinner, consisting of turkey, keys, vegetables, tea, sugar, jellies and pies to over fifty worthy families.

Olive and Olive Oil.

[San Francisco Call.]

It is announced that an extensive plantation of olive trees is to be established in the Solano county. The growing of olives and the manufacture of oil have already passed beyond the experimental stage. In San Diego and Santa Barbara counties, in particular, olives have been grown for years, and the quality of the oil is such that it is now being used for domestic purposes. The California olive oil is so noted for its excellent quality and freedom from adulteration that retailers in New York buy up all they can get of the product. A number of large contracts for several years to come. This makes it more difficult for San Francisco grocers to buy enough for the home market. The price here and in New York are said to be higher than for the best brands of foreign oil. A leading San Francisco dealer, when asked for the reason for the high price, replied, with emphasis: "Because it is known to be pure. Of course it is free from adulteration."

We have been reading our wines and fruits to the East for a long time. They have gradually made their way against foreign rivals—slowly at first, but rapidly of late—until now they are being sold in great quantities. It is so with what olive oil and pickled olives we ship East. The olive oil in such markets is sold at a high price, and the quality is such that it is being sold in great quantities. It is so with what olive oil and pickled olives we ship East. The olive oil in such markets is sold at a high price, and the quality is such that it is being sold in great quantities.

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THE FAST MILK THE RICHEST.

Why the first milk drawn from a cow at dawn is the richest, is a question that has drawn last, the "strippings," is the richest, has been the subject of Dr. Sturtevant's and Professor Arnold's organics, and together they seem to have solved the question. The first milk drawn it is not because the cow's udder is like an open vessel, which the cream can rise, and there is no such thing as a backward motion of the milk in the udder. The milk has once started from the point of formation, but the ducts converge into the one in the teat. Dr. Sturtevant says that the heavier, creamier milk rises more slowly than the milk through the milk tubes more easily than the solid and lighter portion, much on the principle, we suppose, that a pebble sinks in water more easily than the floating water faster than the water, and that accounts for part of the result. Professor Arnold says that in addition to this cause the oil of the milk is absorbed into the general circulation of secretion, is absorbed into the general circulation faster than the proteins is, and so becomes poorer in fat the longer it is retained in the udder. The facts that the milk drawn first is the richest has been proved that the per cent. of butter fat increases with the shortness of the time between milkings, and that a woman who milks her cow six times a day has to milk her every six hours after milking once in twenty-four hours. We suppose, the above being true, that the cow, milked every six hours, has to draw out the milk, and does not need additional food to give her the fat for her system that she would otherwise abstract from her own milk. It is a fact, we are told, that the milk of the cow that milks her cows when under teat, are milked every eight hours with the utmost regularity, and this accounts for part of the wonders they perform.

GENERALS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

During the past year, the farmers of this

DR. JOSEPH BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC YEUP,
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER AND AGUE,
Or **CHILLS AND FEVER,**
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.


The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY AND PERSISTENT CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER, or CHILLS AND FEVER, whether chronic or intermittent. He relies on the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of health. He relies on the fact, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for two or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Finally, the patient in good order, should the patient, however, require a longer time making after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. The remedy

DR. JOSEPH BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC YEUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main st., LOUISVILLE, Ky.

ARE OF frequent occurrences here and human life is valued less than that of the animals. The assassin is always to be here at the time of the attempted assassination of General Cardenas, nearly three years ago. That gentleman is an ex-Governor of the State of Yucatan. For a decade, has been prominent in local politics, and has figured in several revolutions. Not less than nineteen members of his inner circle have been executed. He is the author of murder, and his own violent taking off has repeatedly been attempted. At the time alluded to his carriage was waylaid on the highway, and he was returning to his hacienda, about three miles distant from the city. It happened the General had remained at home that day, and the assassin had been waiting to hijack the vehicle. The nephew, being mistaken for the elder Cardenas, was instantly killed, as was also the coachman, and one of the horses was then cut loose, and the terror-stricken women ordered to walk home as fast as their feet could carry them—a command which they obeyed without demur, leaving their dead in the dusty road. As this was considered merely a political disturbance, it attracted little notice. The mention of assassins were made to capture the assassins, who are still at large.

It is darkly hinted (and not without cause) that the most offensive politicians, "pernicious foreigners" (particularly newspaper writers)

FRED. MASON,
No. 528 J Street, Sacramento, nlt-
H. ECKHARDT,
533 K Street, between Fifth and Sixth.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS 
Guns choke bored, stocks bent
and repairing on guns and rifles a specialty-tfp
WATERHOUSE & LESTER,
—IMPORTERS OF—
WAGON LUMBER
AND CARRIAGE TRIMMING,
709, 711, 713 and 715 J Street, Sacramento.
No. 15 to 21 Poale street, San Francisco.
No. 159 Front Street, [] New York
EBNER BROS.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sec. 2.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.
1012
H. H. LINNELL,
Agricultural Implements
Wagons, Carriages, Windmills, Retri-
erators, etc.
No. 1016 [] [] SECOND STREET.

n25 6mTuThS&w6m

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

EASTERN.—Henry D. Garrett, a New York lawyer, has been arrested for swindling his clients. A British bark laden with cotton was burned at Galveston yesterday. Forty-two men were injured by an explosion in a coal mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday. Ex-Alderman Keenan, now in Canada, is expected to return to New York and testify against McQuade. There was a labor riot at Salem, Mass., on Thursday. Those who will contest Carle's election to Congress. Counterfeiters have been arrested in Holton, Kan. It has been discovered that Reed from Boston embezzled, also forged signatures to over-issues of railroad stock. The Court-house and records of Winn Parish, La., are destroyed by fire. George E. McNeill for Mayor. The Union Pacific Railroad Company intends establishing a weather-signal service. Silver in New York, 100 1/2.

FOREIGN.—It is said that the Canadian Government is considering the feasibility of a line of steamers from British Columbia to Japan and Australia. A new arrangement concerning emigrant passengers between Germany and America has been made by the steamship lines. The convicted Socialist at Leipzig have been sentenced to hard labor for several years. Panama yesterday celebrated the 50th anniversary of her independence. Ireland is agitated over the vigorous policy inaugurated by the Government. Mexico has adopted important changes in her customs charges and regulations. A fierce gale prevailed on the Nova Scotia coast yesterday. A Berlin order has been sent to nine years imprisonment for treason. Silver in London, 49 1/2.

PACIFIC COAST.—A man named Spencer was killed in a dispute about a ranch near the Needles. Counterfeit bank bills are being circulated in Shasta county. Pierre Jolly was killed near Penryn, Placer county, yesterday by a falling tree. There was no truth in the report that Banks, the absconder, had been caught. Frank Flores was murdered in San Francisco yesterday morning by a Mexican named Diemetro. They quarreled about a woman. A company has been incorporated to construct a railroad from Tehama county to Humboldt Bay. H. H. Pearson will contest the election for Sheriff in San Francisco.

NEWSPAPER SCAVENGERS AND THEIR DEFENSES.

The *Alta* says: "The Examiner insists that it is the right of a newspaper to invade the private home of a citizen and inform the public of his relations to his family, when those relations have not been made the subject of judicial inquiry and have not called for any arbitration, public or private. True, that paper explains that scandals of this kind affecting the rich are always marketable and make the paper widely read, and it makes a new plea for sensational indecency by the proposition that the rich shall in this respect be treated the same as the poor." The doctrine of the *Examiner* then is simply infamous. In this land the rights of rich and poor are equally entitled to the protection of the law and of society, and equally are these classes amenable to criticism. The homes of both are in their castles, and should be secure from newspaper assault. But the "live" newspaper, so-called, which is the synonym in these days of slang for the vicious and nasty sheet, respects neither the right nor the law.

There is no influence more demoralizing than this same vicious "live" newspaperism. We agree with the *Alta* when it thus philosophizes, "Moralists may well despair of a community in which the press is encouraged to tear away the fig-leaf and boast of its achievements in scandal and slander as evidences of its enterprise." But we except to the inference that the communities in California do encourage such journalism. The self-respecting, the decent citizenship of the land is in the majority. It does not, nor ever has, approved the scurrilous course that some papers pursue and defend. Decent men with families are not brutalized, that they approve the corruption of the tastes and morals of children by applauding this vicious newspaper literature. Even the possible truth of publication of indecency cannot excuse either its original presentation, or its quotation by other journals. There is, too, something to be accorded mercifully to the innocent who are always crushed and wounded by these shafts of cruelty.

If it is foul, filthy and unlawful to publish and circulate the works of the forbidden French novelists; in the name of the commonest decency, what offense is it to print far more outspoken and more poorly dressed filth, more debauching, corrupting and suggestive amorous and scandalous recitals in the columns of a daily newspaper? If it is the office of the Society for the Suppression of Vice to prevent the exhibition in the shops of the State, of pictures of half-nude women, how much more is it its duty to make examples of the public prints that regularly strip the mantle of secrecy from the revels of rakes and debauches, and the follies of debased women, and that in lieu of truth conceal and print libidinous tales concerning mythical people, simply to gratify the vicious and depraved minority.

And it is behind this minority that the so-called "live" newspaper fortifies itself. It is this minority to which it sells its filth, that it protests constitutes "the community" demanding a daily service of nastiness. If the men and women of the homes of the land are half as bad as these sensational sheets by such plea would have us believe, then indeed the hour has struck for the seals to be broken, and the vials of wrath of offended Deity to be poured out mercilessly upon a race of men and women who deserve to be blotted from existence.

But it is not true. The *Alta* is right when it declares that the best judgment of the moral world is against such journalism. The defendant journals will never venture to take issue with the truism. It follows, therefore, that they voluntarily range themselves in the ranks of the immoral, and traffic in squalor for greasy coin. They are, as says our contemporary, "moral burglars," their trade is scandal, their profits drip with tears, and their coffers are stocked with broken hearts. In the name of the common manhood that honors its wife, reverses its mother, respects its sisters, loves its daughters and sons, dignifies womanhood with its trust, and prefers purity and clean tastes and thoughts to scandal and filth, let the protest be entered that the communities of California do not demand or prefer that California journalism shall descend to the level of the few police gazettes, posing at respectable California newspapers, that insult them by the infamous charge. In the same name let

every man's hand be against these vicious influences, and when the law refuses and society cannot defend the home castle, and guard the innocent from publicity of those things with which the public has no concern, compassionate human nature will forgive the father, husband and brother who appeals to himself to protect the hearthstone.

AN AMERICAN ON AMERICA.

An American of intelligence, who has been "abroad," told the people of Oakland on Thursday what estimate he makes of this country and its people by comparison with those he saw in Europe. The chief points to which he draws attention are the geographical dignity of our country as it discloses itself to the American when he is once away from it. This is the experience of all American travelers; we do not realize the magnificent expanse of the empire of the Republic until we find ourselves cramped and confined by the narrow area of European countries. So, too, in respect to its present and prospective population, the immensity of our country impresses one most when contemplated from the distance of a small European State.

We doubt the accuracy of the judgment, however, that we surpass all other nations in the excellence of our mechanic arts. We may have the best machinery and most labor-saving tools, but it is scarcely correct to say that we devote the care or labor to productions of mechanical skill that is given in the more advanced European nations. Certainly the American does not demand such enduring works; and notably in the matters of building, of decoration, and of furnishing, we neither expend nor finish with the patience or elaborateness of the Europeans. Yet we would by no means belittle our mechanical achievements. Comparatively with the old countries, this young one has surpassed them in invention, and in the multitude and novelty and usefulness of mechanical appliances, and when our age is taken into account, we have progressed immeasurably more than the most advanced of the States of Europe.

But if in architecture, rich adornment and massiveness and costliness of the products of mechanic arts, we do not yet outdo the older nations, it is gratifying to learn from the essayist referred to, that his observation confirms the oft-made statement that we are physically superior. In average size and development, Americans, he assures us are the superiors of the average of Europeans. And, as he well says, this is a fact of tremendous significance in a question of competitive civilization.

As an offset, however, to this cause for pride, we are assured that the "strong drink habit" is doing us more of injury than even our worst fears presage. The European, by his bibulous habits is made sullen, stupefied and idiotic. The American, by his addiction to alcoholic stimulants and by reason of his nervous temperament, and the haste with which he lives is made delirious, frenzied and maniacal. "The phlegmatic German, Swiss or Englishman," says Dr. McLean, "fills up as a sponge with wine or beer, and like a sponge becomes heavy and soggy." But the American inflames his being with alcohol. He makes the fires of life burn briskly, but they burn out speedily. With him strong drink is comparable to the torch applied to tow. "It takes his foreign progenitor forty or fifty years to kill himself—the typical American does it in four or five years." He concludes, as must all who have given calm thought to the subject, that the drink evil is far more threatening to us than to Europeans. It is certainly a gigantic debauching power. It certainly saps the physical strength of our young men, and tarnishes our mental and moral escutcheons; it does more, it threatens, if unchecked, to become so potent a political factor as to endanger republican institutions.

Unrestricted immigration is pointed out by the essayist as an evil demanding our immediate attention. That is to say, the putting of the bit upon the license to visit political plagues upon us in the form of incendiary elements. It is true that we are told by the philosophers in American economics that our system can absorb and neutralize all the communistic and anarchical elements that enter it. But as that is a matter of experiment, the broader wisdom would seem to be the prevention of the injection of poisonous influences. There are laws already intended to interpose between our civilization and the pauper hordes of Europe who would become public charges if landed here; laws also that forbid the ingress of the lawless and criminal classes; but they are not sufficiently broad or stringent, as this journal has several times in the past three years pointed out. The question of the exclusion of the criminal classes who come here to sow discord and overthrow American institutions, is a vastly different question from that under which it has been proposed to wage intolerant opposition to all immigration, or to array classes against each other in this country, upon the basis of nationality or faith. To shut the doors upon Communists, Anarchists, assisted immigrants and the incendiaries and convicts of Europe, is a proposition that meets with little or no dissent in the United States.

THE CITRUS FAIR.

The responses thus far received to the address to the people of Central and northern California concerning the Citrus Fair to be opened here next month, are very numerous and gratifying, presaging success for the scheme. There is no reason why it should not be an influence for the greatest good to the whole section. Sacramento is doing its full share in the matter. Its business men are offering premiums for exhibits that are in themselves strong attractions. In order to add to the entertainment of visitors to the city, it will be noted, by reference to our local columns, that a free art exhibition will be opened near the fair rooms which will prove worthy the attention of our guests, and augment the pleasures and benefits of their visit. The rooms selected for the fair are far more spacious and convenient than those occupied last year, and the details of management will be more elaborate, but less frictional, more satisfying, orderly, and in every way gratifying. It is to be hoped that at this season, when, least of all, the duties of daily life are press-

ing on the farm, or in the shop, or counting-room, the people of the State will take the time necessary to witness the demonstration of the fact that in midwinter we can hold a Citrus Fair, and thus give the lie to the persistent misrepresentations that have been made concerning this entire region. It is not difficult to imagine what will be the effect of the display of the exhibits still later in Chicago, in the very heart of the country where snow most falls, where the cold is most intense, and the discomforts and rigors of winter are most made manifest. It will advertise Central and northern California as no printed page can, and will call to us desirable immigration and investment as no other influence is capable of doing. We can talk of soil and climate to the Eastern man for months, and note the expressions of doubt and incredulity upon his countenance all the time; but when we show to him, and give to him to eat, the product of soil and climate, it is the indisputable "proof of the pudding."

IMPRATICABLE AND DELUSIVE.

The "Progressive Democracy" of New York, the Henry George party under its spanking new title, declares:

We hold that the value which attaches to the surface of the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and we propose, therefore, to abolish all taxation upon buildings, improvements and all other things of human production, and by taxation on the value of land alone to provide for purposes of common necessity and benefit. In this way we propose to make it impossible for monopolizers to hold land, mines, forests or city lots which they are not putting to use.

In the densely populated cities such doctrines will receive support from a non-land-owning class. But with the masses it will never become popular. The home-owners, even of the great cities, will never give in adhesion to a party putting forth such a creed. When K comes to the agricultural class they will stand in opposition as a unit. For the question that constitutes "putting to use" never could be a settled one among men. It would be dependent for all time upon the judgment or whim of the dominant faction in the new politics. It would demand a parental—an autocratic—guardianship over the affairs of free men, as eminently socialistic as the scheme is impracticable. It may become popular with a class to saddle all taxation upon the soil, but the present owners of land can never be brought to accept such a system of raising revenue. Even Ingersoll, who has taken in the George party out of the chills of the election to warm in the capacious breadth and depth of his approval, has tacked on an exception as essential if his future support is to be expected. He wants homesteads of certain value exempted from taxation. This very proposition proves the weakness of the theory. The objectionable monopolization of land will never be defeated by such delusive schemes as the "Progressive Democracy" advance.

THE SAN FRANCISCO *Call* says the growing of olives has passed the experimental stage in southern California. Very true; and it has been demonstrated that in Central and northern California olives are grown to as good advantage as anywhere else in the State. The extensive planting of the olive now going on in Solano county, to which the *Call* also refers, will simply prove the truth anew. In fact, the more inquiry is made into the capacity of the central and north regions the more it is developing that had any such "boom" been attempted for them as was worked up for southern California, they would now have treble the population, production and consumption now put to their credit. This whole north and central section has for a decade been "resting on its oars," with amazing indifference to the bounties which nature has so richly endowed the region.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L—Rev. E. R. Dille, pastor. Revival meetings continue next week. The pastor will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M., and Rev. W. R. Guber at 7:30 P. M. Grand song service at 7:30 P. M. Free meeting at 9:30 A. M. Children and youth's meeting at Central Church, day-school, Saturday at 2:30 P. M. The public invited to attend all these meetings.

Protestant Church, eighth, between N and O—Rev. J. E. Wheeler, pastor. Morning service, 10:40 A. M. Evening service, 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 12 P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

Christian Church, eighth, between N and O—Rev. L. McLean, pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 P. M. The public invited to attend all these meetings.

M. E. Church South, seventh, between J and K—The pastor, H. C. Christian, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject, "How We Run for Heaven." Is there a Second Probation? The sermons will be devoted to saving souls, and every man, woman and child unsaved will find a special welcome.

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Rev. J. E. Herrick, pastor, at 11 A. M. Subject, "Children of This World and Children of Light." Evening at 7:30. Theme: "Progress in Revelation."

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, between J and K—Rev. J. E. Wheeler, pastor, will preach to-morrow morning at 10:45. Sunday-school at 12:15. Society of Christian Endeavor will conduct services for young people at 8 P. M.

St. Paul's Church, Eighth Street, between J and K—Rev. J. E. Wheeler, pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 P. M. The public invited to attend all these meetings.

Digestible and Indigestible Food. The following table, especially prepared by an eminent New York physician, will be found of practical interest, as giving a clear idea of the food easily digested, that which is moderately easy of digestion, and lastly, what is difficult to digest. Easy of Digestion.—Rice, white, sweet-bread, chicken, turkey, partridge, pheasant, goose, beef, mutton, lamb, milk, turnip, haddock, flounder, sole, fresh fish generally, roasted oysters, stale bread, rice, tapioca, sago, arrowroot, asparagus, sea kale, French beans, cauliflower, baked apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries, toast, water, black tea. Moderately Digestible.—Beef, lamb, rabbit, young pigeon, duck, wild waterfowl, woodcock, snipe, soups, eggs (not hard-boiled), butter, turtle, cod, pike, trout, raw or stewed oysters, potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, spinach, artichoke, lettuce, celery, apples, apricots, currants, raspberries, bread, jelly, marmalade, rhubarb, plantain, cooked fruits, cocoa, coffee. Hard to Digest.—Pork, roast, corn, veal, goose, liver, heart, brain, salt meat, sausages, hash, mackerel, eels, salmon, herrings, halibut, salt fish, lobster, crabs, shrimps, mussels, oiled, melted butter, hard-boiled eggs, cheese, fresh bread, muffins, buttered toast, pastry, cakes, custards, nuts, pears, plums, cherries, pineapples, cucumbers, carrots, parsnips, peas, beans, mushrooms, pickles, chocolate. The use of mineral waters, now so common, is likewise a matter of management, and they afford it but temporary, while the injury they inflict upon the system becomes chronic.—*Brooklyn Magazine*.

Fire gilt or galvanized articles may be cleaned by a solution of one part of borax in sixteen parts of water, which is rubbed on with a brush or sponge. Afterward wash with clear water, and dry with a linen cloth. If the articles are warmed before rubbing their brilliancy will be greatly enhanced.—*Our Country Home*.

JOHN MILTON.

Lecture by Homer B. Sprague at the Congregational Church.

Homer B. Sprague delivered a lecture on "Milton," at the Congregational Church, last evening, under the auspices of the Marguerite Mission. The lecture was not largely attended, but those present enjoyed a rare and scholarly treat. A synopsis of the lecture cannot convey an idea of its beauty. It was an exemplification of "Paradise Lost," with interesting narrative concerning Milton's life and history, early childhood and education, courage, marriage, and his devotion to the cause of securing not only for the people of England but the whole world, civil, political and religious liberty. He showed that many of the leading principles of liberty, upon which we of America love to dwell, were enunciated by John Milton in his early treatise on political liberty. Our constitutional motto that "all men are born free and equal" was first enunciated by him; also, that when Governments permit the object of their institutions or creations to be perverted, so as to oppress the people, the latter have the right to throw off the Government. This was borrowed from Milton, and was not original with our people. He described Milton as being one of the most accomplished scholars of his age, or that ever existed before or since in England; described his travels in foreign and continental countries, his open, frank and manly avowal of his principles wherever he went, and particularly his opposition to the established Church. He described his unfortunate marriage relations, having married a lady whose tastes and habits were all in opposition to his own. His sympathies were with the established Church and royalists of that age, while he was a republican or advocate of what was synonymous with democracy, in opposition to imperialism or monarchy. His whole time and attention were engrossed in his studies and vocation as teacher—a vocation he followed for many years. That he became a distinguished linguist, the master of several living as well as dead languages, a finished Latin and Greek scholar; that his writings were principally devoted to the cause of the people, in opposition to the established Government and Church, which perhaps did as much as any other one thing to enlighten the people and to unite their opposition to monarchy, who was opposing them so cruelly, and which led to the ruler being beheaded; that the Republican or Cromwellian Government recognized in him one of their ablest defenders, and employed him to write on two principal occasions a reply to two of the ablest documents produced or published by the opposition. Each time he crushed his opponent and more firmly.

ESTABLISHED THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

For his first reply Parliament voted him £1,000. At that time he was Secretary of State and the doctors advised him not to enter upon the second task the Government had assigned him, on account of his failing sight—the vision of his left eye having nearly or quite disappeared, and the right eye of the other very much affected. But John Milton did not hesitate long as between his eyesight and duty. He wrote the reply, crushed his opponent, and as the doctors predicted, he went blind. His exertion was followed in time by total blindness. The Royalists re-established themselves in power, called Charles the Second to the throne, and Milton was branded as the arch traitor, and all good citizens were called upon to apprehend him on sight. He went into seclusion, was hid for long time in a friend's house, and deserted by his wife, betrayed possibly, by his two daughters.

WAS BLIND AND A FUGITIVE.

His mind was called off from the temporal affairs of life to the great subjects involved in his "Paradise Lost." The speaker gave a running review of the contents of that great poem, and concluded with a beautiful tribute to his memory, and his devotion to the cause for which he lived and labored. He compared him with the great men of other ages, and subsequent times, and contrasted him with Shakespeare, and showed that they wielded an influence within a limited sphere that did not, to any great extent, act upon the minds of the people. All the writings and labors of Milton were devoted to, and produced their effect upon the religious and civil status of the world, and impress on his high mind, his noble aspirations, his pure thoughts, religious nature and virtuous character, not only at that time, but ever since, has influenced, and is still influencing the nations of the world. John Milton still lives.

Card from School Director Erlwine.

END. RECORD-UNION: The report from the minutes of the City Superintendent, as published in your issue of the 25th inst., while correct so far as the records go, concerning the action of the Board of Education in reinstating Prof. Anderson, Principal of the High School, who suffered suspension by our Superintendent, and the matter in a proper light before the Superintendent and the resolution passed by the Board. A careless view of the matter may lead some to conclude that we sustained Mr. Anderson in violating the school law. I have been repeatedly asked why we did not sustain the Superintendent. I take this opportunity to briefly state a few of the reasons, which will clearly show that our action was the proper one. Rule 45 of the school law referred to in the Superintendent's charge reads as follows: "Teachers unable to attend their schools must report such inability to the Superintendent one hour before the time for opening. Our Superintendent stated in his charge that Mr. Pond did not so report, but that Mr. Anderson told him to report to Mr. Slater. For this willful violation of the school law governing the public schools, and such unprofessional conduct, I suspend Mr. Anderson." It will be seen the only charge against Mr. Anderson is that he told Mr. Pond to see Slater.

Rule 45 says the teacher unable to attend shall report to the Superintendent. Mr. Anderson is not the teacher who could not attend, but the one who told Mr. Pond to see Slater. Mr. Pond did not report to the Superintendent. We fail to see wherein Mr. Anderson violated Rule 45.

The annual trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club will commence on the 10th of December. The trials this year will be held within a few miles of Hanford, on King's river, Fresno county, where quails are said to be plentiful and the ground specially adapted to the work expected of the competing dogs. J. G. Edwards, President of the Club, has just returned from Hanford, where he went to select the ground and make arrangements for the entertainment of the members and visitors. Carriages will take visitors to and from the grounds each day at \$1 per hour, and board and rooming at the hotel where the trials will be held. The club will leave on the train that depart from San Francisco at 9:30 A. M. and Sacramento at 11:30 A. M., on Sunday, December 12th, reaching Hanford at 3 P. M. The trials will probably be held on Sunday, December 13th. It will be a week in which to run off the trials. Efforts are being made by the officers of the club to secure special rates for all who attend the trials. It will be an event of great interest to sportsmen, as the best dogs in the State will compete.

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RICH TEHAMA.

A Magnificent Domain—Examples of Tracts of Land to be Had.

Now that deserved attention is being given by the incoming immigration to Central and northern California, the home-seeker should examine the claims of Tehama county. No other section offers greater inducement for investment or surer rewards. It is cut and drained centrally by the navigable Sacramento river. Its county seat, Red Bluff, is one of the largest, most flourishing and substantial of interior cities. The resources of the county are almost unlimited; its soil of the best; its rainfall certain and abundant; the productive capacity of its lands for all cereals, fruits, vines and vegetables without irrigation unequalled; its climate warm, health-giving, and not surpassed for desirableness upon the entire coast. The section produces the orange, lemon, olive, almond, and all semi-tropical as well as deciduous fruits abundantly, and, as to quality, equal to the best. Its grape, grain and fruit lands, in fact, are of the finest, most certain of yield, and most prolific. The largest vineyard in the world, that of Senator Leland Stanford, is in Tehama county. The lumber of the county is unsurpassed in quality and variety. The great railway line from Sacramento to Oregon gives the county rare market advantages. There are fine schools, and the society is thoroughly good. It is a great wool-growing and stock-raising section. The prices of its splendid lands, owing to the broad area of the country, and the immense acreage of the great Sacramento valley, have not been put up to the "boom" standard. There is nothing of inflation in them. Instead of buying in the southern section at exorbitant and fanciful figures, the home-seeker can in this county procure land of richest, deepest soil, topped by the best of warm and genial climates, where irrigation is not a necessity and all manner of earth produce grows luxuriantly, for from \$5 to \$50 per acre. The home-seeker in visiting the section ought to have advice local. H. S. De Rocheport, proprietor of the chief real estate circular, and a widely-known and thoroughly-informed real estate agent, is a reliable person with whom to consult. He gladly furnishes newcomers with information. His location is at Red Bluff. In his office lands are listed for sale to the amount of 100,000 acres or more. As simply illustrative of what we have said, we refer to his paper regarding representative tracts for sale. For instance, there are 757 acres of river bottom, moist but well drained, only three miles from Red Bluff, and offered for \$30,000, two-thirds cash. In 40-acre tracts it will support twenty families and yield handsome incomes. It grows all manner of feed, grains, fruits and vegetables, and has three good houses with barns and out-buildings, etc. Another tract is fruit, grain and stock land, of 2,000 acres, 250 fenced, 100 cleared, and the balance wild, is offered at from \$10 to \$20 per acre. It is well watered, the wells needing to be sunk only twenty to thirty feet. There is wood enough on it to pay for it, selling to the railroad at \$1 3/4 per cord. Its cost of clearing and delivery being but \$2 1/2. The land is on the railroad, near to a station; it has a small house, a good barn and a small orchard and vineyard. Another of 1,200 acres, two miles from Red Bluff, has 100 acres in a three-year-old orchard and vineyard; has 400 acres of rich bottom land, and the rest fine grazing and grain land. For semi-tropical fruits it is a rare piece, yet it can be had on easy terms for \$40,000, or in small tracts at from \$15 to \$150 an acre. For a colony it is unsurpassed. Another one we note is 615 acres, one of the best ranches in the county. It is river and creek bottom, half a mile from a railroad station, and on the navigable river. It is splendidly adapted to citrus and deciduous fruits and to vines. On it is a fine hollow-walled brick residence that cost \$8,000, two fine barns and other buildings. Yet \$25,000, cash paid, and it is yours. It has 8,000 cords of oak wood ready for the ax, that will alone pay for it.

Birthday Festival at Hicksville.

Thanksgiving Day at Hicksville was a bright one for the young people of the district. Pio McCanley Valensin's thirteenth birthday was kept merrily. The boys and girls of the district came beelined in their holiday garments to honor their companion and friend. By two o'clock in the afternoon fifty-eight children had assembled, and for the succeeding three hours played to their heart's content, baseball, football, croquet, puss-in-the-corner, battle-dore and shuttle-cock, games, tug-of-war, and the games adults recall from boyhood days. The first teacher of Pio, Miss Govan, for whom the young host entertains much affection, aided by her sister, Mrs. T. B. Hall, and Miss M. Govan, together with Mr. Gates, the master of the Davis School, and Mrs. J. Williamson, directed the games. At five o'clock, a "high tea" of all kinds of substantial food, including a large English plum-pudding—thoroughly enjoyed by the children—as well as delicacies of every kind had entire justice rendered it by the little folks, who were served by ten ladies and gentlemen.

Between solid food and dessert, the lad's health was proposed by his tutor, Mr. Capel, who dwelt on the need of being kind with the whole district by intelligent, practical knowledge and union of labor. Having laid stress upon the truth that "the boy is father to the man," Pio's strong affection for his mother, purified in the crucible of sorrow through which they had passed, was commented on, as well as the sense of duty generated by their united trials, and then the toast was proposed: "Long life to Pio, who has lived so long, and who, if spent honorably and actively in showing affection and duty to his God, to his fellow men, to himself." The toast was drunk with three hearty "hip hurrahs," joined in by the renters of Mrs. Valensin's property and the parents of the children, to whom alone invitations had been given. Mr. Gates presided over the feast, and the guests in the name of the parents and the young people. He saw in Master Valensin, the host, the reflection of his mother; spoke of her as a pure-minded, high-minded and generous lady, a model for the girls who were there growing into womanhood, while the son was described as an example which the lads could well follow.

Mrs. Valensin's health was then proposed by Mr. Journey and drank with enthusiasm. Mr. Randolph responded in a happy speech. The evening of the day the day of fireworks by Monsignor Capel and Mr. Gates, aided by the boys of the house, Masters Beatty, Paine, Hummel, Tozers and Hall. To commemorate the day the Arts and Sports Club was established for the children of the district, with Master Valensin as its President, and his tutor, together with the Principal of the school, as Vice-President. This terminated a day of pleasure that will long be remembered by the young people of that section of the county. The young host received many presents and was the center of the handsome, and his companions and guests retired with the full sense that they were one of themselves, in the hope that they might all grow to manhood together. The guests from the Hicksville School District were: From the Davis school: Masters Willie and David Bellner, James and Chester Salter, Hamilton Davis, Columbus and Frankie Dillard, Henry and Bertie Tinker, Henry and Frankie Putney, Johnnie Grant and Lee Farthingham, Misses Katie and May Lewis, Annie and Alice Robinson, Maggie and Millie Dillard, Lizzie Windrick and Lizzie Putney. From the Hicksville school: George, James and Mary McGuirk, Will, Frank, Joe, Mary and Sarah McCreary, George Kagle, Zola Bayley, Hattie, Mikey and Nina Cottrell, Blanche Dwyer, Ernest Jones, Harry and Stella Randolph, Pearl and Fred Hicks and Sam Wheelock.

"How beautiful!" exclaimed a symphony girl, as the violins were starting into that queer production of a programme last night. "It

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SAURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1886

PUBLISHED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publication Office, Third St., bet. "A" and "B".

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION
Is published every day of the week, Sunday excepted. Double-sheeted. For one year, \$5.00; for six months, \$3.00; for three months, \$1.50. Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsagents and Agents.

THE WEEKLY UNION
Is the cheapest and most desirable Home News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast. Terms, One Year, \$2.00.

Admitted to the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter.

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|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 3 square (5-6 in. each), one time | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.00 | \$2.50 |
| 1 square (inside position), one time | .50 | .75 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| 1 square (outside position), one time | .75 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| 1 square (any position), one time | .50 | .75 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| 1 square (any position), one time | .50 | .75 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
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3 square in WEEKLY UNION, first time, \$2.50; each subsequent time, \$1.00.

No extra charge for Cuts, which must be of solid metal.

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING CO.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS AT THE EAST.

Our Crystallized Fruits in Highest Demand, in Preference to Foreign.

[From the New York Mail.]

California is now acknowledged to be

the fruit garden of the United States. In

this productive State can be grown all the

fruits of which France and Spain have

heretofore had the monopoly. Finer grapes

are now produced in California than

Europe has ever sent to this country, and

at prices much lower. The great abundance

of the product in the California vineyards

has encouraged growers to make for the

American market, and to grow a class

of raisins that even excel some of the

finest imported. From samples sent to

this city it appears almost certain that

the California raisins will live on the

market in a very short time. Notwith-

standing the fact that they have to be transported

entirely across the continent, the ex-

penditure of transportation does not so much

increase the cost but that the dried fruit

can be laid down in this city at a much

cheaper rate than the French raisins, and

far superior in quality. California also

grows a very large-sized prune, which in

flavor equals, even if it does not excel, the

French "Imperial." These can be brought

to New York at a cheaper first cost than the

foreign. Already the principal cities of the

West, such as Chicago, St. Louis, and so

forth, have given up purchasing the for-

eign prunes and now deal entirely with

those grown in this country. Other fruits

could be mentioned, but these serve to

illustrate the fact that home productions

are making great headway against the for-

eign. But the newest industry arising from

the California productions has been in the

way of crystallizing fruits. About Christ-

mas it has been the custom among the rich

to present to their lady friends a box or

basket of choice candied or crystallized

fruits, but as these were imported from

Europe the cost was so great as to be beyond

the means of the masses. Many a young

man would have been pleased to have

made such a present to his lady-love had

his purse been plenteous enough for the

purpose. Crystallized fruits were too high

in price, and he had to content his ex-

tricate to candies of a less aristocratic

character. This, however, is now likely to be

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SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.]

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26, 1886.

BAKED WHEAT—Steel galvanized 4-point

Curtis, bars 6-inch space, 5½¢; 8-inch

space, 5½¢; 10-inch space, 5½¢; 12-inch

space, 5½¢; 14-inch space, 5½¢; 16-inch

space, 5½¢; 18-inch space, 5½¢; 20-inch

space, 5½¢; 22-inch space, 5½¢; 24-inch

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space, 5½¢; 30-inch space, 5½¢; 32-inch

space, 5½¢; 34-inch space, 5½¢; 36-inch

space, 5½¢; 38-inch space, 5½¢; 40-inch

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space, 5½¢; 346-inch space, 5½¢; 348-inch

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space, 5½¢; 354-inch space, 5½¢; 356-inch

space, 5½¢; 358-inch space, 5½¢; 360-inch

space, 5½¢; 362-inch space, 5½¢; 364-inch

PAINTS—Pioneer White Lead, in lots of 500

lb and upwards, 7½¢; smaller lots, 8¢; Red

Lead and Litharge, each 7¢.

PAPER—California Straw Wrapping, 85¢, 90¢,

\$1 and \$1 10¢ per ream for the four styles.

QUICKSILVER—Price in London, 47½¢; rate

in this market, 88 5/8¢.

RICE—Hawaland, 4½¢; China, 4½¢; 4½¢

per two mats for mixed, 5½¢; 2½¢; 3½¢; 4½¢

7½¢; 20 for Extra No. 1, Carolina, 2½¢; 4½¢

ROBBER GOODS—The net prices for three-ply

and four-ply Robber Hose are 7½¢ for 1½ inch

7½¢ for 1½ inch, 10½¢ for 1 inch, 20½¢ for

1½ inch, 24½¢ for 1½ inch, 28½¢ for 1½ inch

and 40½¢ for 2 inch; Section Hose, 27½¢ for

1 inch, 36½¢ for 1½ inch, and 70½¢ for 2

inch; Steam Fire Engine Hose, 80½¢; 2½¢. These

are the prices of the Gutta Percha and Rubber

Manufacturing Company.

SALT—Liverpool from warehouse is quoted at

\$22 1/2 for Higgins, and \$14 1/2 for all other

brands; Carmel Island, \$10 1/2 for coarse and

\$10 1/2 for fine; California, \$10 1/2 for coarse

and \$11 1/2 for fine.

SOAP—Castile, 7½¢; 7½¢ for Brown and 12½¢

for white; Chemical Olive, 4½¢; 4½¢; Pale and

other grades, 7½¢.

SPICES—Cassia, 2½¢; 2½¢; Cloves, 22¢; 22¢; Nut-

megs, 45¢; 45¢; Mace, 30¢; 30¢; Pepper, 15¢; 15¢

17¢; Pimento, 15¢; 15¢.

SPICES—California Pure, \$1 18 for No. 2 and

\$1 22 for No. 1.

STARBUCKS—Ringsford's Pure, 12 in barrels and

7½¢ in boxes; Silver Gloss, 8½¢ in barrels and

9½¢ in boxes; Oswego Corn, 9½¢. These

prices are substantial in the same as for other

brands.

STIGAR—Since 14th November, prices at the

local refineries for 2½ lb lots have been as fol-

lows:

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